



The Hongkong Telegraph.

Today's weather: Moderate northerly winds, fine.
Neon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1024.8 mb.
20.27 in. Temperature, 62.8 deg. F. Dew point, 59 deg. F.
Relative humidity, 42. % Wind direction, ENE. Wind force,
13 knots.
Low water: 3 ft. 6 in at 12.00 p.m. High water: 8 ft. 5
in at 10.14 p.m.

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VOL. V NO. 5

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1950.

BRITAIN RECOGNISES CHINESE COMMUNISTS

Bao Dai Resigns As Premier

Saigon, Jan. 5.—Emperor Bao Dai has resigned as Premier and dissolved his Cabinet in the new French sponsored state of Viet Nam.

The announcement was made in a communiqué published by the Cabinet.

Bao Dai said that henceforth he would devote all his time to his duties as Emperor. He had announced some time ago that he did not believe that it would be proper for him to hold both offices.

No announcement was made on the Emperor's plans to appoint a new Premier.

Bao Dai saw Nguyen Phan Long later and it was was believed that he had offered him the Premiership. Nguyen Phan Long was Foreign Minister in Bao Dai's Cabinet. Sources close to Nguyen Phan Long indicated that he would accept the Premiership and said that he may have already completed his new government list.

From other sources it was learned that he may include several Nationalist leaders who have previously refused to take part in the Viet Nam government. Associated Press.

Seek Return Of 4 Mill. Cigarettes

Vienna, Jan. 5.—Claiming them as "Russian Property," the Russian Kommandatura this morning asked the Austrian economic police to hand over the 4,200,000 Virginia cigarettes seized by the Vietnamese police last night.

According to police sources, these cigarettes constitute the largest consignment caught in a single raid. The first came from Hungaria destined for the Austrian black market.

It is learned unofficially that the police have information that these cigarettes were the first shipment of 70 million cigarettes still to come.—Reuter.

German Reds Demand Return Of The Ruhr

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The East German Communist government today demanded that the Ruhr be returned to Germany and promised Soviet support for German control of the internationalised industrial area.

The executive board of the Communist-controlled Socialist Unity Party, in a message signed by President Wilhelm Pieck and Premier Otto Grotewohl, demanded the abolition of the Allied Ruhr statute.

The message was regarded as the latest step in a reported campaign to gain control of all Germany through the so-called "National Front" organization. —United Press.

FLOODS AND SNOW IN U.S.

New York, Jan. 5.—Cold winds and blinding snow struck wide sections of the United States today, including the multimillion dollar citrus and vegetable areas of normally sun-drenched California, where it was freezing.

Scores of families were made homeless by floods in parts of Illinois and Indiana. Several roads were blocked by rising creeks and rivers in Western Kentucky.

Bitter cold continued in most of the Western States extending from Montana into Iowa and some part of the Rocky Mountains. Spencer, Iowa, had 30 degrees below zero Centigrade freezing.

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It is understood that the government's formal announcement of recognition would be made as soon as a confirmation is received from Peking on Friday or Saturday.

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They said that all the necessary instructions have been sent to Mr. Graham, but that it is not yet known whether he has succeeded in securing an appointment with Chou En-lai.

Officials said the property of the Chinese Embassy in London would presumably be stored in the Home Office or the Office of Works, unless some member of the staff was remaining in the Embassy during the prescribed three-month notice to vacate the Embassy.

They pointed out that recognition gives rights to both the recognised and the recognising party. "A country which does not recognise another state, forfeits all rights to assist its subjects in that state, and denounces its channels of communication to look after its subjects," an official said.

He said that in timing recognition, the recognising must make certain that the government to be recognised is in control of the greater part of the territory concerned. He said Britain was pressed to recognise the Chinese Communist regime after the capture of the Nationalist capital, Nanking, last April, but delayed recognition until it was sure the Communists controlled the greater part of China. —United Press.

ANTI-RAIDING

London, Jan. 4.—The destroyer Cockade is the British warship which the British Administration in Eritrea announced last night is going to Massawa as a security measure, an authoritative source said to-day.

The vessel is being diverted from a voyage to join the Far Eastern Fleet at Hongkong, the source said.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Hongkong's Water Problem

On April 24, 1947, Sir Mark Young, then Governor of Hongkong publicly declared: "We shall be forced to spend large sums of money over a period of years on extension of our water supply." That was a year and three-quarters ago: no large sums of money have been spent on any such project, and no attempt has yet been made to begin the promised "extension of our water supply." Yet at this moment the Colony is suffering from a water shortage, which only recently made necessary the imposition of further restrictions. Moreover, it is officially admitted that should Hongkong fail to receive a normal rainfall this year, the situation will become dangerously acute. Point was given to this when a few weeks ago Government, through the Director of Marine, appealed to merchant shipping companies to reduce to the minimum their ships' water storage taken on board in Hongkong. There was a splendid response with a valuable daily saving of water consumption. The restrictions, too, imposed on users of water in the Colony, help considerably to conserve storage. Nevertheless, when all this has been said and done, it is not the solution to Hongkong's water problem. We cannot, unfortunately, guarantee normal rainfall permitting of the required intake to keep this place properly supplied with water. A bad year in 1950 and Hongkong will find itself in a perilous condition. More and more restrictions will be enforced which will not only mean inconvenience to residents in their daily lives, but must gravely interfere with industry. A controllable problem already exists, but a dry summer will convert it into a catastrophe. The public is entitled to ask Government what it intends to do about expanding our water supply facilities. Not only was an assurance given nearly two years ago that expansion would be undertaken, but in May of

1947 details of a vast project were published. This provided for the construction of a reservoir, twice the size of Jubilee Reservoir, at Tai Lam Chung, in the New Territories. As long ago as 1940, British experts had made their recommendations concerning the project, and when the subject could once again be studied after Liberation, it was proposed that the work be divided into two sections. The first section was to be finished in six years and the second section five years later. Nothing, however, has been done to implement the scheme. Present-day argument against it, presumably, is shortage of funds, but this is rather too easy a way of avoiding such an important commitment. There will be no denial that Hongkong is now committed to additional defence expenditures; and assuredly these extra burdens will continue for some time. But the Colony is rather more than solvent. Last officially released figures showed that at the end of August, 1949, the General Revenue balance account stood at \$90,659,411, and that during the first five months of last year between 47 and 48 percent of the estimated revenue for the whole fiscal year had been collected. The overall picture is, that if Hongkong hasn't money to burn it, at least, afford to buy itself some necessities, and in this category definitely comes the construction of a reservoir that will enable the Colony to have a sufficiency of water for all its needs—domestic and industrial. This is a question which calls for the strongest representations on the part of the Unofficial Members of Legislative Council, and is something about which Government should make a full statement, indicating just what is its policy about maintaining Hongkong's water supplies, and whether anything is going to be done about the Tai Lam Chung scheme. —Reuter.

Decision Telegraphed To Peking

FORMAL STATEMENT EXPECTED TODAY

London, Jan. 5.—Official sources said on Thursday night that Britain has telegraphed to Peking a formal letter recognizing the Communist regime. The telegram was sent to Mr. W. G. C. Graham, British Consul-General in Peking, for transmission to the Chinese Communist foreign minister, Mr. Chou En-lai. No confirmation of its receipt has been received from Mr. Graham. It is understood that the government's formal announcement of recognition would be made as soon as a confirmation is received from Peking on Friday or Saturday.

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NO U.S. ACTION YET

London, Jan. 5.—Britain tonight broke off relations with the Chinese Nationalist Government. It was learned from a usually reliable source.

Two hours earlier the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said in Washington that he thought it "premature" for the United States to consider recognizing the Chinese Communists.

Britain is expected to give formal recognition to the Peking Government tomorrow after the delivery of a formal note proposing the establishment of relations.

The Chinese Nationalist Ambassador in London, Dr. Cheng Tien-hsi, tonight called on the Minister of State, Mr. Hector McNeil, who told him of Britain's decision.

In diplomatic circles here it was expected that Dr. Cheng and the staff of the Chinese Nationalist Embassy would be afforded asylum in London if they wished it.

No official announcement was expected from the Foreign Office until tomorrow.

NEW AMBASSADOR?

It was understood in usually well-informed quarters that Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador to the Nationalist Government, who is at present in London, would not return to China. A new man, these quarters believed, would be chosen for the post of British Ambassador to the Communist Government.

A Paris message said today that France was unlikely to record early recognition to Mr. Mao Tse-tung's regime. This would be so even if Britain recognised the Communist Government in China before the end of this week, a French official source said.

The same source added that ratification of the Franco-Vietnamese treaty, installing the former Emperor, Bao Dai, as the head of the State of Vietnam, would have to come first. This might take some time because of the pressure of domestic issues before the French National Assembly. —Reuter.

May Not Come Back To China



Sir Ralph Stevenson, (above) British Ambassador to Nationalist China, who is now in London, may not return as Ambassador to the Communist Government which Britain has now recognised.

Mr Truman's Statement On Taiwan

Washington, Jan. 5.—The text of President Harry Truman's statement today on China-Taiwan is as follows:

The United States government has always stood for good faith in international relations. Traditional United States policy toward China, as exemplified in the open door policy, called for international respect for the territorial integrity of China. This principle was recently reaffirmed in the United Nations General Assembly resolution of December 8, 1949, which, in part, calls on all states to refrain from seeking to acquire spheres of influence or to create foreign controlled regimes within the territory of China; seeking to obtain special rights or privileges within the territory of China.

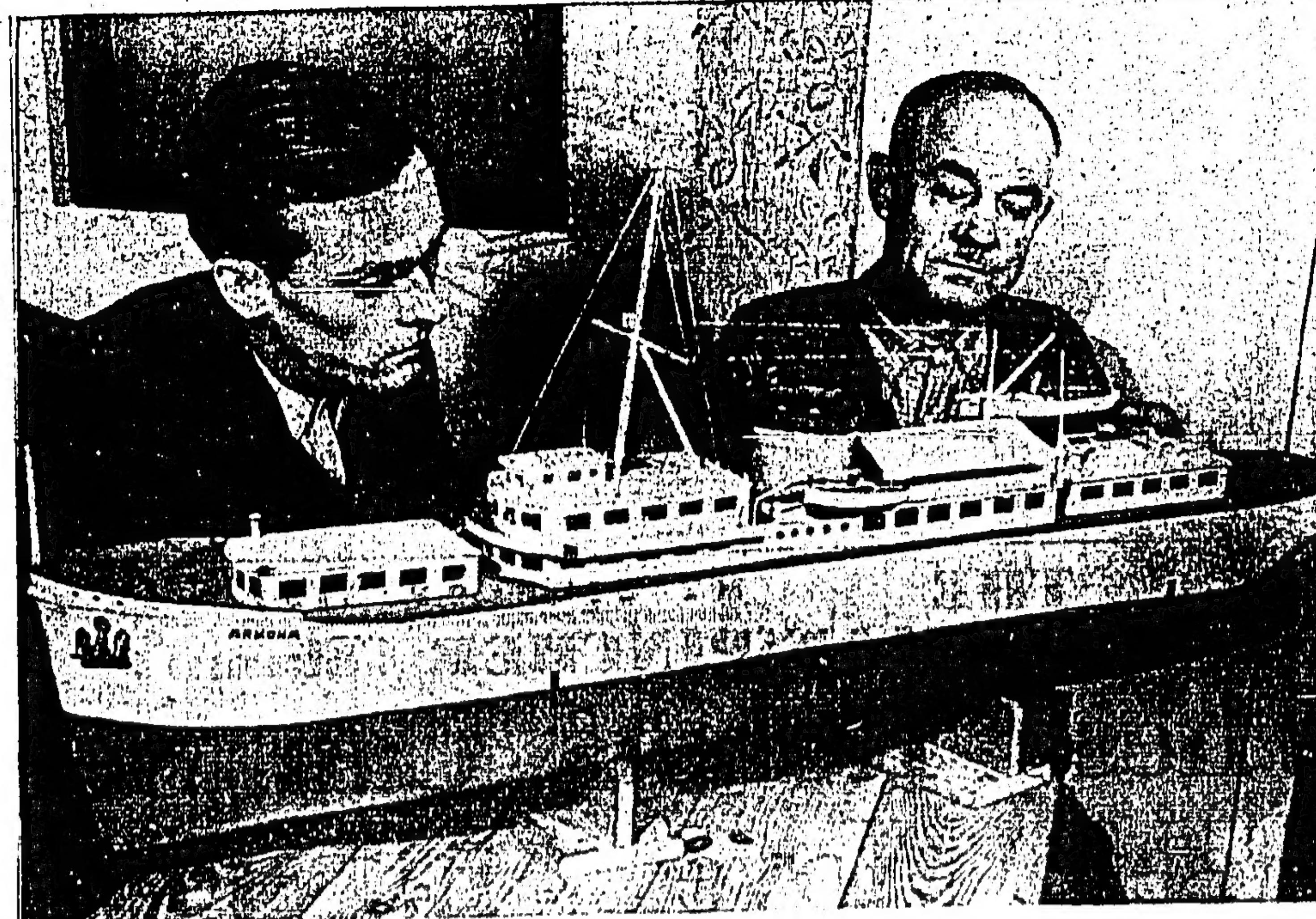
CAIRO DECLARATION

A specific application of the foregoing principles is seen in the present situation with respect to Taiwan. In the joint declaration at Cairo on December 1, 1943, the President of the United States, the British Prime Minister and the President of China stated that it was their purpose that territories Japan had stolen from China, such as Taiwan should be restored to the Republic of China. The United States was a signatory to the Potsdam declaration of July 26, 1945, which declared that the terms of the Cairo declaration should be carried out. The provisions of this declaration were accepted by Japan at the time of its surrender. In keeping with these declarations, Taiwan was to be restored to the Potsdam declaration of July 26, 1945, which declared that the terms of the Cairo declaration should be carried out. The provisions of this declaration were accepted by Japan at the time of its surrender. 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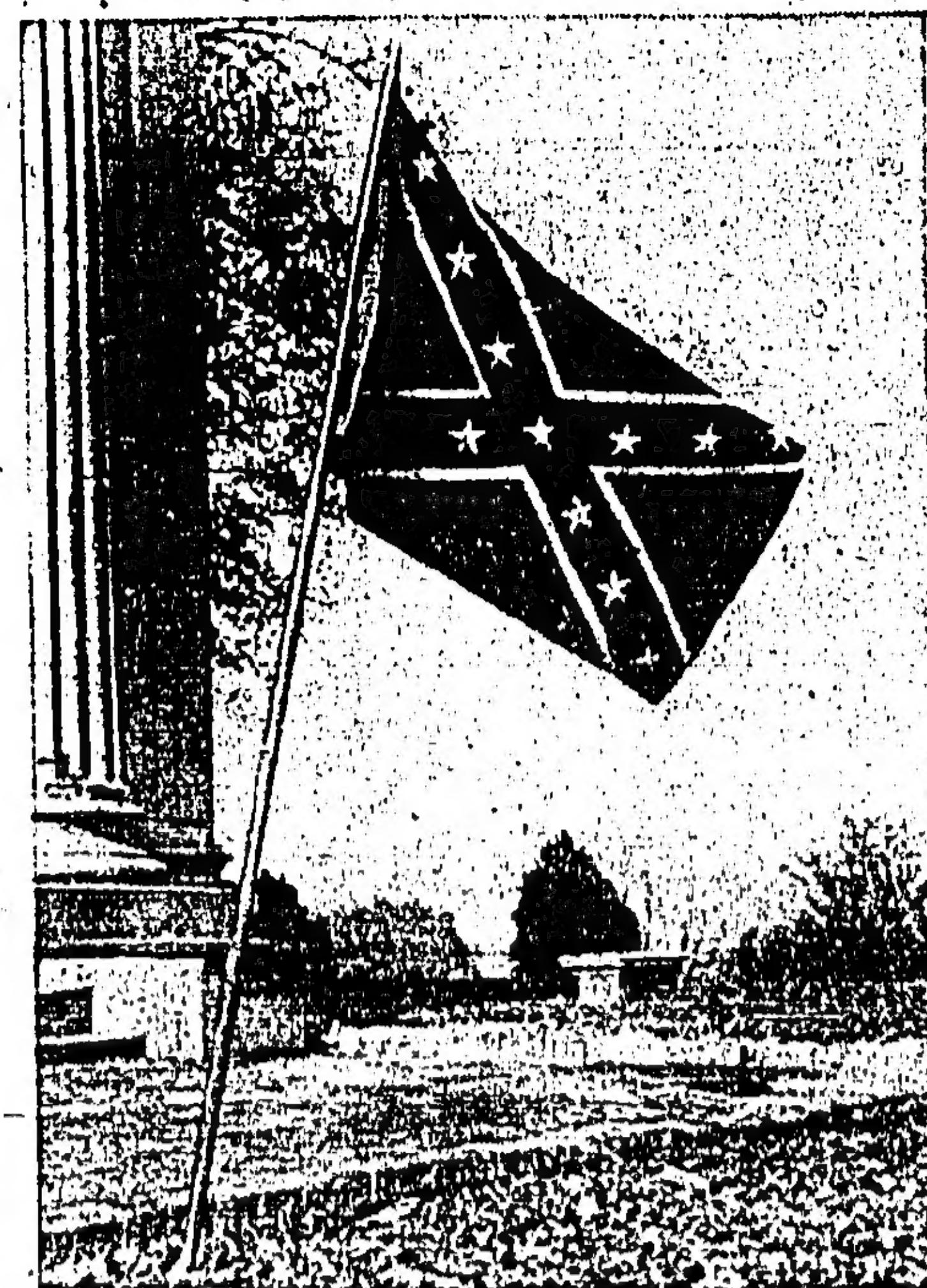
PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



DEMANDING A RAISE — Shown demonstrating in Paris for pension raises are disabled veterans of both World Wars. More than 2,000 of them joined in claiming they would march in protest every week until the French Government adjusted their pensions.



SHIPBUILDING AT HOME — Wenzel Beck, 65, and his son, 24, put the finishing touches to a model ship in Frankfurt, Germany, before testing it in a swimming pool. They worked for 300 hours to make the ship seaworthy, using only their hands and a few tools. The model is 45 inches long and seven inches wide.



DIXIE BANNER STILL WAVES — Although Vicksburg, Mississippi, surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant on July 3, 1863, the Confederate flag still flies at the old Warren County Courthouse, which was recently converted into a museum for tourists.



WAITING UP — Edgar Bergen's daughter, Candy, decided to wait up for Santa Claus in Hollywood the night before Christmas. Dad's dummy, Charlie McCarthy, lurked nearby, curious about what Santa would bring to a wooden-head like him.



SEEKING RESULTS — Because pilots age faster than any other military personnel, the U.S. Air Force has set up a new laboratory at the University of Southern California, near Los Angeles, to find out how it can be prevented. Here Stan Christie, Southern Cal basketball star, lifts weight for the research project as Roy Cochran, an Olympic Games champion, records results.



LARGEST PRAYER — The largest open Bible in the world, with the Lord's Prayer carved 14 feet across, ten feet high on a 32-foot base, stands in the Memorial Estates Cemetery near Chicago. It is the first of a series of rock shrines planned to portray scenes from the life of Christ.



CHRISTMAS BOX — This horse greedily rummages through its Christmas present at the SPCA party in Philadelphia. Mrs. Robert Lerch holds a box of oats for the guest of honour.



MAKING ROOM FOR SANTA — Jean Claude Gallard, five-year-old French lad, made his wooden shoe as roomy as possible for Santa to fill. He was content to have just one of them filled as that is the French custom.



TWO-TIMER — Simple enough for the office, this casual uses jewellery to lead a double life on dinner dates. It's turquoise celanese and wool with zip front.



MAYBE THEY'RE RIGHT — New York showgirls (l. to r.) Pocahontas Crowfoot, Lynn Mary and Connie Anderson demonstrate natural curves and the feminine appeal of long hair as opposed to the girdled figure and short hair. The girls also claim that high heels show their legs to the best possible advantage.

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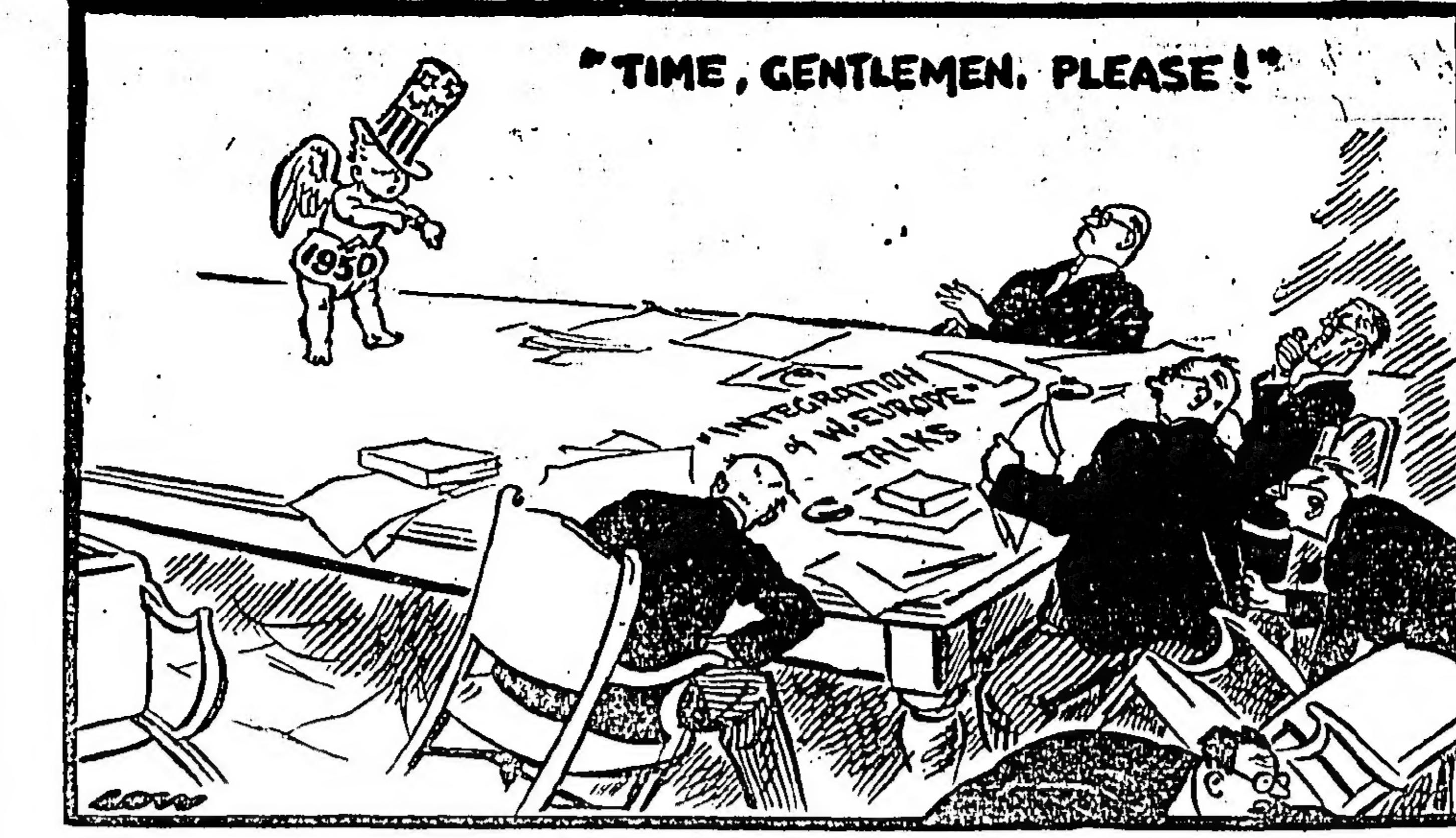


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The Sainted Sisters
CHARLES DIXON, DIRECTOR
VERONICA LAKE, JOAN CAULFIELD, BARRY FITZGERALD, WILLIAM DEMARESTTHE CHAPMAN PINCHER Column
MY SIDE OF LIFE

These Robots Can See, Feel, Move And Feed

ELMER and Elsie, two tortoise-like contrivances I have just seen, are the most true-to-life robots yet devised in man's quest to create a machine with a mind of its own.

Without human help they can see, feel, move, and feed. They know how to avoid danger, get round obstacles, and find their way home. They can recognise each other. They have some measure of free will.

I saw them display all these astonishing attributes recently when for the first time they were brought out of the backroom laboratory in Mariners-drive, Bristol, where they were "born."

DR GREY WALTER, the 30-year-old scientist who helped by his wife VIVIAN, has built the robots, pressed a switch concealed under Elsie's plastic shell and under Elmer's plastic head.

A whirr and—

THERE was a wheezy whirr of eggs and a flash of light as the battery-powered robot stirred from sleep. Then turning her pliant neck to scan the darkened laboratory with her Cyclops eye, she moved majestically on her tricycle under-carriage towards the open door of the Walters' living-room.

The sensitive photo-electric cell which makes up Elsie's eye is linked through valves and wires with the wheels in such a way that the robot automatically seeks out shady spots, shunning bright lights and complete darkness.

The sight of the "beast" hesitating on the threshold as though wondering whether to come out or not was uncanny. Her reactions to the light seemed much more intelligent than the behaviour of many living creatures.

A moth cannot escape the jaws of a candle flame. But if Elsie decides that a light is not to her liking after close-up examination she will go off in search of another.

To find the cosiest corner in the living-room Elsie searched the ground methodically. Whenever she felt her shell touch an obstacle she immediately made a throaty growl, then moved away. Her mechanism is so ingeniously contrived that she automatically "forgets" her quest for a shady nook when she touches an obstacle and concentrates all her energy into getting out in the open again.

She does not butt stubbornly at chair placed in her path, but seeks a way round it like a living tortoise.

Angry roar

WHILE Elsie was manoeuvring herself out of a difficult corner a photographer crept up behind her to take a flash-light picture. She jumped away instinctively as she twisted round with an angry roar in response to the sudden glare.

It was then that Elsie spotted Elmer, the handsome brown-shelled robot built by Dr Walter as a prototype more than a year ago.

Mutually attracted by the dim light each robot carries on its breast, they raced towards each other. But when they were

When this happens she behaves in a typically neuritic way, walking morosely or racing round in panic.

By studying the electro-mechanical causes of Elsie's queer behaviour Dr Walter hopes to get some new clues to the nature of the conflicts which occur between the 10,000 million nervous elements in the human brain.

—And from earth to the stars

WHAT makes a star twinkle? Scientists have long believed that hot and cold atmospheric currents caused it by bending the star-light rays. But vision expert PROFESSOR HAMILTON TRARTHIDE has destroyed this theory with a simple experiment.

What is the purpose of the robots? Mainly to provide new evidence about how the human brain works. As research chief of the famed Burden Neurological Institute, Dr Walter is investigating the electrical nature of brain tissue.

Elsie has only two "nervous elements"—linked with sight and touch—in her "brain." But she sometimes finds herself the victim of "mental conflict" between them.

"Put forward in the scientific journal 'Nature'."

The Ghost in Brown...

Angela just had time to cry, "Don't open it," before the partition disappeared.

Angela saw the Woman in Brown ten times after that.

When the girl cried, "Who are you? What do you want?" the Woman in Brown put her fingers in her ears, cringed against the wall, and vanished.

This eerie incident convinced Angela that the figure was the ghost of someone killed when the building had been hit by a bomb.

It seems that the nervous impulses sent to the bulk of the brain from the eyes have to be projected on to the brain surface to produce the sensation of seeing.

Sometimes due to an electro-mechanical fault an entirely imaginary picture gets projected this way. When this happens the person involved has no means of distinguishing the mental image formed from real one.

Three Facts

In his official report of the investigation just published, Osborn suggests: "It would appear that a particular combination of factors was responsible for the hallucinations: a foundation of past experiences, actual or imagined; elements in the immediate surroundings associated with those experiences; and the general background of a building thought to have been the scene of death."

Whatever the precise cause of Angela's experience there is no doubt in Osborn's mind—or mine—that the Woman in Brown existed only in imagination.

—(London Express Service)

No Such Things

In his official report of the investigation just published, Osborn suggests: "It would appear that a particular combination of factors was responsible for the hallucinations: a foundation of past experiences, actual or imagined; elements in the immediate surroundings associated with those experiences; and the general background of a building thought to have been the scene of death."

Then by hypnotising the girl and asking her questions, Osborn found she had been deeply impressed by four tragic events in which women had died.

One of them—an air-raid incident—was linked in her mind with the ringing of a telephone bell. She said that the bodies

—(London Express Service)

Chapter 17 Of . . . The Greatest Story Ever Told

By Fulton Oursler

IN the dark and early chill of Friday, Pilate was waiting. Because of what was going on in the Hall of Hewn Stones, he had to remain up all night in his gloomy reception hall. He must be ready for the official hearing he would soon be called upon to give the Nazarene prisoner.

"Have nothing to do with that righteous man; for I have suffered many things this day and dreamed a dream because of Him."

Anarchy, Treason

AT once he began to think of the counts against the prisoner. He was said to be a seditionist. By all reports, he stood for demolishing established social ideas; a rebellion, after which a new sovereign would take over, a God-anointed king with his throne in Jerusalem. Did Pilate expect her husband to encourage that? Now the governor looked at Jesus with a restive eye, while his thick fingers tore the letter. Messianism that was what it was. And messianism meant anarchy and treason—a terrible thing in this spot of infection in the empire. The heart of Pilate hardened.

The Temple aristocrats would all like Pilate better if he condemned this Nazarene straight to the cross.

"Are you?" Pilate repeated truculently, all chuckle gone from his voice, "are You the King of the Jews?"

"Say you this of yourself?" asked Jesus calmly. "Or did others tell it to you concerning Me?"

He was startled at the attitude with which Jesus had met the first question. The prisoner had demanded that Pilate make clear his own position. Was it that he was searching into the political side of this problem, which would be a proper position for a Roman judge? Or was he concerned with blasphemy, a charge of no importance to Rome but abominable in the eyes of Jerusalem? In effect, Jesus was asking Pilate: "Do you ask Me this, fearing that I am an earthly pretender to an earthly crown and hence an enemy of Caesar's empire, or do you want to know if I claim to be the Messiah?"

Not Of This World

THEN Jesus replied with final explicitness: "My kingdom is not of this world."

In those seven forthright words Pilate had his reply: yet it was hardly the answer he wanted.

Jesus was explaining:

"If My kingdom were of this world, My servants would certainly strive that I should not be delivered to the Jews, but now My kingdom is not from hence."

Pilate's blue eyes blinked as he grunted in hard repulsion:

"What I want to know is—Are You, then, a king?"

To this question Jesus made an answer for the ages:

"You say it!"

Again Caiphas stepped forward and lifted his forefinger warningly.

"We know this man to be the son of Joseph the carpenter, born of Mary, but His followers say that He is the son of God and a king."

Again Pilate chuckled.

"Tell me how I, being a procurator, can try a king?"

Caiphas, having no sense of humour, protested:

"We do not say that He is a king, but they say that He is."

Pilate looked down at Jesus, and this time it was a long scrutiny. He made a brusque motion; the prisoner was to go inside; Pilate would talk with Jesus alone.

Man To Man

THE big, heavy-breathing official, with his clinking bracelets and perfumed armlets, led the way boldly inside to the same fireplace from which he had just been called. He kicked a second chair toward the hearth and with a rough, almost threatening motion of his arm, bade Jesus be seated, facing him. One was the Judge and the other the condemned prisoner.

"Are You," he repeated, "the King of the Jews?"

Jesus back and head erect, leaned forward, palms on knees; Pilate was conscious of the intense personal magnetism in the great eyes. In that moment of deepest attraction a soldier appeared between the drapes of the farther door and gave a salute. He brought Lord Pilate a perfumed note from Claudia Procula, Scowling, the Roman

"You should not have any power against Me, unless it were given to you from above. Therefore, he that has the greater sin."

Pilate's eyes gleamed. He was reassuring Pilate. It was no longer for Procula's sake only, it was for the sake of the prisoner Himself that Pilate would try to free Him. Past the torches of the guards they marched, the accused, and the judge, and out again into the open courtyard.

TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW



Gables In Hawaii



Film star, Clark Gable and his bride, the former Lady Sylvia Ashley, are garlanded with leis as they arrive at Honolulu to spend their honeymoon in the Hawaiian Islands.—AP Picture.

Party Purge In Czechoslovakia, Says Ex-Minister

Frankfurt, Jan. 5.—Mr Bohumil Lausman, former Czech Minister of Industry, who recently fled to West Germany, said today that the Czech Communist Party was at present being purged of Titoist and deviationist elements.

At a Press conference at Bad Homburg, near here, Mr Lausman said that many Communists were already in prison and many others would follow.

He said he thought that eventually the Czech Minister, Mr Vladimir Clementis, would fall victim to the purge. He believed, however, that Mr Clementis would not immediately be removed, since he had many sympathizers among the Slovaks.

"But I believe that some day he will. He has a Western past," said Mr Lausman.

Mr Lausman, former chairman of the Czech Social Democratic Party became Deputy Prime Minister in the Gottwald Cabinet in February 1948 and with drew from political life later that year.

Asked whether an organization of Czech Communists had around them now exiled in Czechoslovakia, he said: "No. Only open upings of active resistance."

The great majority of Czech Communists disagree with the actions of the Party. Many Czechs are waiting for war, hoping that it would bring them freedom.

"The freedom of the Czechs is being taken away step by step. The country is not independent any more," he added.

Reuter

U.S. NEWS BULLETIN CONFISCATED

Prague, Jan. 5.—The American Embassy reported that its Czech language news bulletin was today confiscated by the local authorities.

It was presumed that objection was taken to the publication of the text of the State Department's note to Hungary on the imprisonment of the American businessman, Mr Robert Vogeler, for alleged espionage.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES



Every time I blow, the people upstairs start stomping—do you suppose they're dancing?"

Britain Opposes U.S. Proposal In F.E.C.

UNWILLING TO GIVE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS BEFORE PEACE TREATY

Washington, Jan. 5.—Informed sources said today that Britain, at a closed meeting of the Far Eastern Commission today, opposed the United States plan to permit the Japanese wider participation in international affairs, pending the conclusion of a peace treaty.

At the same time, the Soviet Union again attacked the American labour policy in Japan, charging the occupation authorities with "repressive measures" against Japanese workers which "deny them democratic rights guaranteed by the FEC policy."

Fined For Dangerous Driving

Failed To Stop After Accident

Benjamin William Simons (50), Hongkong Telephone Co. development engineer, was fined a total of \$825 at Central this morning for dangerous driving and failing to stop after an accident.

Police Prosecutor Insp. Dewar said Simons was driving a car which collided with a taxi at 6.30 last night, knocked down and injured a pedestrian and went on without stopping.

Simons, of 14 Bowen Road, pleaded guilty to the charge. Insp. Dewar said private car 1041 driven by Simons was turning into Kennedy Road from Garden Road when it collided with taxi No. 4285 which was coming from Kennedy Road to Garden Road.

The taxi stopped but Simons did not knock down a pedestrian named Chan Yin-ching, and drove on. One of the passengers in the taxi later saw Simons locking a garage door in Kennedy Road and told him he had knocked down a pedestrian.

SLIGHT INJURIES

Simons replied that it was silly and he could not understand it. A report was made to the Police and Simons was taken to the Police station from his home.

The pedestrian suffered slight injuries to a finger, wrist, and leg. Simons had no previous convictions.

Simons told the court he was very dismayed when he heard he had knocked down a pedestrian. He had been driving since 1941.

Mr Scholz said dangerous driving was a very serious offence. He fined Simons \$25 or one week's imprisonment for failing to stop and \$800 or two months' imprisonment for dangerous driving.

Simons was also ordered to pay \$25 compensation to Chan and his licence was endorsed.

Calls On McNeil

London, Jan. 5.—Dr N. Goldmann, Chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency Executive, visited the Minister of State, Mr Hector McNeil, at the Foreign Office today.

It was presumed that objection was taken to the publication of the text of the State Department's note to Hungary on the imprisonment of the American businessman, Mr Robert Vogeler, for alleged espionage.—Reuter.

By Galbraith



Every time I blow, the people upstairs start stomping—do you suppose they're dancing?"

Reports Cancer Find



Dr Irene Corry Diller, one of the major research contributors to the American Cancer Society, works in the laboratory of the Institute for Cancer Research at Foxchase, Philadelphia. Dr Diller announced the discovery of fungi, tiny invisible plants growing in cancer, to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its meeting in New York City.—AP Picture.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE TO YUGOSLAVIA

London, Jan. 5.—Mr George Allen, American Ambassador designate to Yugoslavia, said here today that the United States would oppose any Soviet aggression against Yugoslavia "which is clearly threatened" at the present time.

He told reporters that America was fully sympathetic in the efforts of Yugoslavia to maintain its independence and freedom.

In reply to questions, Mr Allen said that he saw no significant difference between the Truman doctrine and American policy in Yugoslavia.

American determination to oppose aggression would apply to guerrilla war tactics of infiltration if assisted from outside, he added.

Acknowledging whether the United States would give Yugoslavia material and military assistance to oppose aggression, Mr Allen said: "The United States of America has never taken the initiative in supplying military assistance. This would have to be based on a request."

Further Yugoslav requests for American economic assistance would be considered on their merits, he said.—Reuter.

DEAN ACHESON ON THE FUTURE OF FORMOSA

(Continued from Page 1)

Communist regime now would be premature, he was referring to such action by the United States and not to Britain's proposed recognition.

Questioned about reports that Britain was about to recognize the Communists, Mr Acheson said that such questions should be addressed to the British Government.

Mr Acheson said that if the Chinese Communist regime were recognized, China's seat in the United Nations and in the Security Council would be Communist one and "every Chinese Embassy and Consulate in this and other Western nations will become centres of Communist espionage and fifth column activity."

He also asked, dramatically raising his hand: "Did we have to wait for a peace treaty regarding the Kuriles?" (a reference to the Japanese islands handed over to the Soviet Union in 1945).

Meanwhile, the United States' policy towards China and Formosa came under Republican fire in the Senate today after President Truman's declaration that the United States would not make military intervention in Formosa.

The debate was opened by Senator William Knowland (Republican, California), who recently visited the Far East.

Senator Knowland blamed the Truman Administration for the "debacle" in China, which "had endangered the peace of the world and the security of the United States."

Mr Knowland, a member of the Armed Services Committee who has led the Congressional demands for aid to the Chinese Nationalists, declared that the State Department's policy was "vulnerable to the Communists."

He suggested that there should be a "major shakeup" in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department.

Senator Knowland called on the United States Government not to yield to the "international blackmail" of the Communists.

He said that if Nationalist-held Formosa were allowed to fall into unfriendly hands, "the Pacific Coast may become our first line of defence."

Recognition of the Chinese Communists would be "a great betrayal of human freedom as the poet of Munich."—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 8.00, "Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary; 8.02, Children's Programme, "Toytown"; 8.05, "The Wreck of the 'Toytown Belle'" (BBC); 8.30, "Cantiones" by Radio—(London); 8.45, "Music with W. L. and M. S. K. (Studio); 8.55, Songs from "High Button Shoes" (Syntex); 7.00, "World News and News Analysis" (London Relay); 8.15, "Song of the Month" by Marin Anderson (Studio); 7.45, Studio Relay; 8.30, "Piano Accompagnement" by Wang Lien San with Piano Accompagnement by Cello (Studio); 8.45, "From the Editorials" (London Relay); 9.00, "Gul" (Studio); 8.30, "Music Lovers' Hour"—Classical Request Programme; 9.00, "Song of the Month" by Marin Anderson (Studio); 9.30, "I Haven't a Clue"—A Comedy Thriller by Jack White, with Claude Hulbert, Barry B. Barnes and Diana Clegg (BBC); 10.00, "Song of the Month" (London Relay); 10.15, "Weather Report" (London); 10.25, "The Computer" (BBC); 10.30, "Ballets Populaire" by the Royal Ballet and the Royal Opera House; 10.45, "Dance To Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians"; 11.15, "Weather Report" (London); 11.30, "Song of the Month" (London Relay Recorded); 11.30, "God Save the King"; 11.30, "Close Down"

U.S. Favours "Practical" Solution In Palestine

New York, Jan. 5.—Mr Francis Sayre, American representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council, said today that the United States favoured a "practical" solution of the Jerusalem problem.

He added: "No solution is a practical solution that has to be enforced with the aid of the U.S. Army."

Mr Sayre said, before boarding a plane for London on his way to Geneva for the Trusteeship Council meeting on Jerusalem this month, that the United States was still opposed to the Internationalization programme outlined for the Holy City in the General Assembly resolution.

"However," he said, "we will co-operate fully with the Trusteeship Council in an attempt to find a solution."

Mr Sayre added that no solution was in sight.

He also said that the Council would tackle the task of working out a programme for the administration of Jerusalem, in the meeting on January 18. This meeting would take up a working paper being prepared by the Council President, Major General Gareau, of France, as the basis for discussions.—United Press.

Swear Loyalty

Rangoon, Jan. 5.—Five thousand people employed in Government or associated offices here gathered this morning to swear loyalty to Burma in the presence of President Sao Shwe Thaik.

The mass ceremony, which took place on the lawn outside the President's house formed part of the Independence Day anniversary celebrations. It was attended by people of both sexes and of all ranks, from the Prime Minister downward.—Reuter.

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To Court



Chinese Reds Face Threat From Inside

By CHANG KUO-SIN

Neutral political observers are of the opinion that one of the gravest threats during the next few years to the Communist programme of creating a totalitarian China may come from "within the Communist Party itself."

This threat is diversionism, which has already cropped up among the rank and file of the party and army. The existence of liberalism, democratic individualism, nationalistic patriotism and laxity in party and army discipline has been openly admitted by Communist newspapers.

"Incorrect" implementation of policies on the part of Communist administrative officials and a relaxation in the revolutionary spirit, crystallised in the sentiment of "now that we have got it let's take it easy," have been reported.

In contradistinction to departure from the "party line," there is also what Communist leaders describe as "ultra-leftist" tendencies in adhering to the "party line," endangering the many devices in asures which the Communist high command is adopting to achieve totalitarianism.

Especially distasteful to the "ultra-leftists" are:

1. The Communist policies of "co-operation" with the so-called democratic parties and personages in which these parties and personages are given a share in the new political power and trusted like royal guests in Peking, and

Jean Simmons, at 20 Britain's No. 1 film star, arrives at a magistrate's court to answer summonses for petrol offences. It was alleged that she had obtained five gallons of fuel illegally. The magistrate approved a £5 3s. fine saying that it "was not a black market affair" but the coupons which Miss Simmons used were issued for another car.

EGYPTIANS GREET WAFF VICTORY

Cairo, Jan. 5.—Members of the nationalistic Waff Party slaughtered fatted calves throughout Egypt today to celebrate the return of Egypt's "prodigal son," Mustapha Nahas Pasha, to power after six years.

A joyous crowd slaughtered a fatted calf on Wednesday night in front of Nahas' palatial residence in the fashionable garden city near the United States Embassy, while the 74-year-old Waffist leader looked on, grinning broadly and waving to the thousands who hailed him.

Other thousands paraded through the streets of Cairo today, cheering the landslide Waffist victory in Wednesday's national elections. Truck loads of steel-helmeted police led them ready to prevent any over-enthusiastic revellers from becoming violent.

Thousands of cheering youths crammed the Musammas Aly Square, hailing the popular victory. The Waffist had won 161 seats in the Chamber of deputies; the Sadists 23; the Liberals 23; the Nationalists 4; the Socialists 1; and the Independents 27. Fifty-one seats are still undetermined until the second ballot on January 10 and 29. The Waffist Party needed only 160 seats for an absolute majority.—United Press.

BALTIMORE TUGBOAT STRIKE

Baltimore, Jan. 5.—Thirty-eight tugboats went on strike today with 42 cargo ships in port, 21 of them foreign owned.

Three ships moved without tugs during the day.

Foreign vessels loading or unloading included three British and Swedish, four Norwegian, two Italian and one Danish.—Associated Press.

GREEK CHIEF OF STAFF RESIGNS

Athens, Jan. 5.—Greece's Chief of the General Staff, Lt.-Gen. George Costinas, resigned tonight in support of Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, the Commander-in-Chief, whose resignation earlier today precipitated Government crisis.

The Prime Minister, M. Alexander Dimopoulos, handed in his resignation of his six-month old Cabinet to King Paul when one of his Ministers resigned after Field Marshal Papagos announced his decision.

Field Marshal Papagos, who led the Greek contingent at Britain's Victory Parade in 1946, resigned suddenly because of remarks in a speech yesterday by the Popular Deputy Premier, M. Constantine Tsaldaris.

The War Minister, M. Panayiotis Karrellopoulos, a Democrat and the Deputy Premier M. Sopohoros Venizelos, a Liberal, followed suit.

M. Venizelos has suggested to the Prime Minister that he advise King Paul to speed up the general elections due next April to avoid agitation which might have jeopardised the recovery effort."

TWO TRIUMPHS

M. Venizelos, said he thought a 45-day pre-electoral campaign would be enough. If his suggestion is accepted by the King, elections will be held early in March.

Field Marshal Papagos' position will have to await the end of the political crisis. Reports that he had decided to stand for election himself could not be confirmed tonight.

Field Marshal Papagos has two big military triumphs to his credit. When Italy declared war on Greece on October 28, 1940, General Papagos was appointed Generalissimo of the Greek Army, and his armies not only threw back the Italians but marched into Albania, taking more than 20,000 Italian prisoners.

After the German occupation, Papagos was arrested and put into a concentration camp. He was liberated by American forces in May 1945.

His next success was his campaign against the guerrillas in Greece. After a three-year campaign, he announced the complete defeat of the guerrillas on Christmas Day, 1949.—United Press.

SOVIET STRAIN

The majority of Communist members are, it is generally conceded, by neutral observers, still conscientious and loyal revolutionaries. There is universal pride for their devotion to their revolutionary cause and idealism and their spirit of self-sacrifice and self-sacrifice.

Their capacity for "eating hardships" is also considered exemplary. The average Communist kampu (staff worker) works from 10 to 14 hours a day. He is given lodgings, food and clothing of the lowest grade and is paid the equivalent of two packets of native cigarettes a month for pocket money. If he is married, his wife has to work to support herself.

The strain of overwork and hard living conditions over a number of years has, however, had telling effects on the health of the Communists. According to one Nanking doctor, who was given a temporary appointment in the medical corps, tuberculosis, neuritis and night blindness—all due to under-nourishment and over-exertion—are the most common diseases in the liberated areas. For the purpose of maintaining the spiritual morale of individual workers, tuberculosis is recorded as bronchitis in one Communist organisation in Nanking.—United Press.

SOVIET BOMB

Paris, Jan. 5.—Indication from many sources indicates that the Soviet Union succeeded in manufacturing the atomic bomb at considerably reduced expense, and is in a position to produce between 40 and 50 atomic bombs yearly.

These conclusions about the atomic situation in the USSR are

Dub Of The Year



Douglas S. Burns, 20, of Boston, Massachusetts, was acclaimed winner of the title "Dub of the Year" at a cotillion held in a Boston hotel by six young men who were annoyed at debts in general. Placing the crown on his brow is Actress Jane Russell.—(AP Picture)

President Truman Unrevealing On Super Bomb Plan

Washington, Jan. 5.—President Truman today refused to confirm or deny published assertions that he is studying the feasibility of a vast project to manufacture super atomic bombs made of hydrogen. He also said at his press conference that he has received no advance information that Russia plans to set off another atomic explosion at midnight on Saturday.

He made this statement when questioned about a London report that another Soviet atom bomb blast is imminent.

The super bomb project was brought up by a reporter who asked the President for comment on an editorial published on Wednesday by the Washington Post. The paper said that Mr. Truman's advisers have presented him with data on a hydrogen bomb, and have asked him to decide whether to recommend that the United States try

another instance is the belief of a high-ranking Communist official in Nanking that the new United States policy of the new government is only a "propaganda stunt" and not an unchangeable state policy. In a conversation with a friend of this correspondent, the official advised him to tell his American friends not to worry about the "propaganda stunt."

There are also signs of cliqueism in the offing. These signs are more evident in the East China area where, for several months, General Chen Yi's Third Field Army and General Liu Po-chen's Second Field Army exercised joint control. There were known cases of wrestling for technical personnel between the two field army commands, and also cases of wrestling for power between army commander Chen Yi's men and those under his political commissar, Jao Shu-shih, and between the "technical men" faction and "political men" faction in Shanghai.

To questions about the Washington Post editorial, the President said only that he had no comment to make.

NUCLEAR REACTION

The super bomb, which has been described by scientists as a theoretical possibility, would employ nuclear reaction using hydrogen, the atomic "fuel" of the sun and stars.

Two months ago, Democratic Senator Edwin Johnson said the United States is making progress towards the development of an atomic bomb 1,000 times more powerful than the uranium-plutonium bombs now being manufactured by the United States and the USSR.

Senator Johnson's statement has received no official confirmation, although scientists have said that the hydrogen super bomb is possible—at least on paper. They have said that it would take an effort comparable to the present atomic project to test whether the super bomb is technically feasible.

Concerning the London story about a new Soviet atomic blast, the reporter noted that Mr. Truman had personally announced last September 23 that there had been an atomic explosion in Russia. He asked the President what he could say about the London report.

The President said he could say nothing about it, adding that he had had no advance information about the explosion he announced in September, and that he had no advance information now about the blast predicted in the London report.—United Press.

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Paris, Jan. 5.—Indication from many sources indicates that the Soviet Union succeeded in manufacturing the atomic bomb at considerably reduced expense, and is in a position to produce between 40 and 50 atomic bombs yearly.

These conclusions about the atomic situation in the USSR are

ATLEE TO JOIN INDIA CELEBRATION

London, Jan. 5.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, is to join the London celebrations on January 26, when the new Indian Republic is inaugurated.

He will address a public meeting organised by the India League, and on the platform with him will be Mr. Clement Davies, leader of the Liberal Party, and Lord Tweedsmuir, speaking for the Conservatives.

The only Indian speaker is expected to be the High Commissioner, Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon.

In the same week will fall celebrations by the India League of its 21 years of work. For the greater part of the period, the League interpreted progressive opinion in Britain in the struggle for freedom in the sub-continent. Its aims now are to promote the well-being of independent India and friendly co-operation between the British and Indian peoples. With this addition, it also supports the claim of subject peoples to independence.

BIG DINNER

Friends of the League are arranging a dinner on January 23. The British Health Minister, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, will be the chief speaker for the guests, and many famous people are expected to be present.

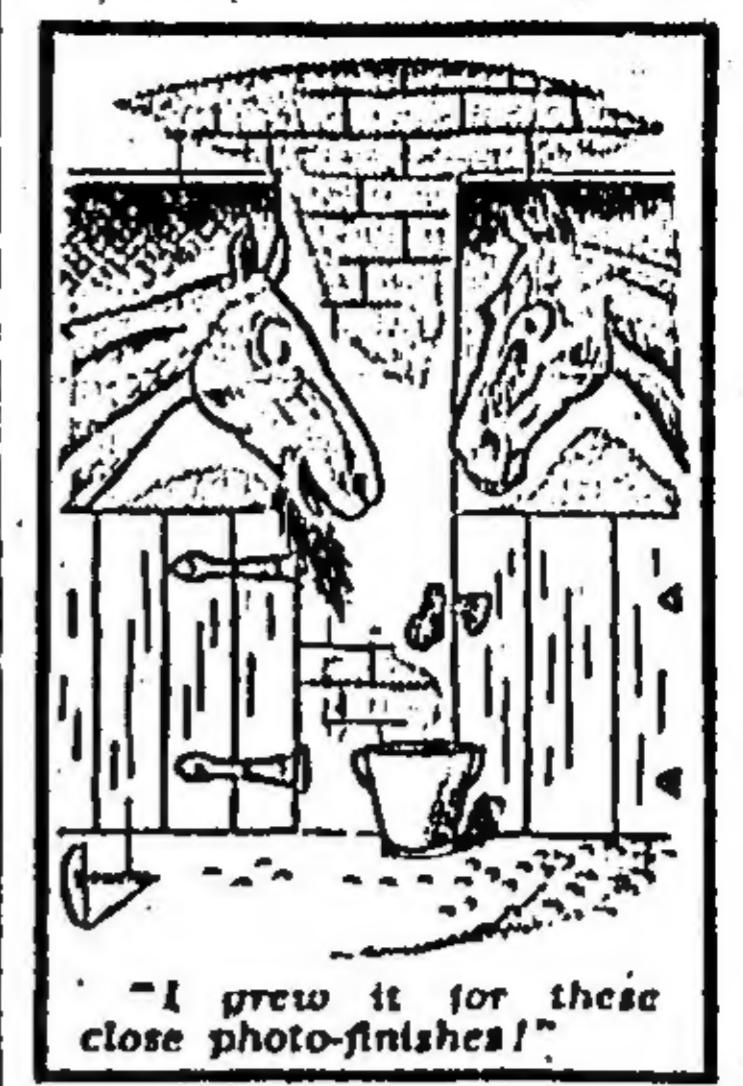
The League counts among its supporters about 100 Members of Parliament.

On the following evening there will be a reception for all who have helped the League during its 21 years of existence. They will range from members of the House of Lords to workers and their wives.

As the League has a branch, however, small, in almost every big city in England, getting together all the old supporters is a big job, involving much raking among old files and address books.

The host of the reception will be Mr. Krishna Menon, who for 18 years was Secretary of the League.—Reuter.

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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Information obtained from all sources quoted tends to indicate beyond question that the stage of industrial manufacture of atomic bombs has been reached in Russia well ahead of the time anticipated by the Western powers and at considerably reduced expense.

According to all indications, which have been checked and counter-checked, all sources of information cited above appear to agree that production at the Soviet atomic factory at Sterlitamak consists of 1,950 kilograms of uranium per year. The amount needed per bomb is about 50 kilograms. This being the case, and since the factory opened only in 1948, it should be clear the USSR must at present be in a position to manufacture 40 or 50 atomic bombs.

Two Caucasian scientists, Alekhanian and Allakhachov, joined forces with Professor Wokler in seeking a cheap replica of the American cyclotrons. They succeeded in perfecting two varieties of their invention in 1948 and won the Stalin Prize. However, it was only in November 1949 that it was considered appropriate to refer to their invention in the Soviet press; even though it had already been mentioned in the bulletin of the Academy of Sciences for December 1948.

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What the Soviet scientists succeeded in doing, however, was to establish synchronism by increasing the period of alternating tension when the particles reached the end of their journey. Thus, at the same cost, output of the apparatus increased 20-30 times.

Therein lies the mystery of the unexpected speed with which, since 1948, the USSR has caught up in the manufacture of uranium isotopes. And this explains also how the USSR was able to reconcile the enormous expense of atomic manufacture with continuation of its work on the five-year plan.

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